

TWO NEW MALAYSIAN SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS.

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1. *Anuropsis malaccensis feriatus* Chasen & Kloss, subsp. nov.

Above like *A. m. malaccensis*, but the crown chestnut and thus contrasting with the mantle. The whole of the underparts from chin to vent, except the centre of the abdomen, tawny ochraceous. Mantle without the greyish tinge obvious in *A. m. poliogenys* (examples from North Borneo).

In *A. m. saturata* of Sarawak the crown is earthy and the underparts, where not white, are bright rusty. From all these the type of *A. m. feriatus* is immediately separable by its ochraceous throat.

Type.—Adult (unsexed), collected on Gunong Mulu, North Sarawak, Borneo, in March 1898, by J. Waterstradt.

Wing 75 mm., tarsus 30 mm., bill from gape 23.5 mm.

Remarks.—This is the only example of the species we have seen in which the chin and throat are not white, and it is so different from any skin in the good series of the various Malaysian races in our possession that we feel sure it represents a distinct mountain race, and venture to describe it from a single specimen.

We have recently discussed the Bornean races of this bird in *Bull. Raffles Mus.*, 4, 1930, p. 77.

2. *Orthotomus ruficeps rubicundulus* Chasen & Kloss, subsp. nov.

Orthotomus ruficeps Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1. 1894, p. 469.

Like typical *ruficeps* Less., of Sumatra, but more washed with creamy buff on the underparts.

Type.—Adult male collected on Sirihassen Island, South Natuna Islands, on 23rd September 1893, by A. Everett. Wing 55 mm.

Specimens examined.—Four, including the type, all from the type locality.

Wings.—♂ 54, 55; ♀ 50.5, 53 mm.

Remarks.—The Malaysian races of *O. ruficeps* are not very well marked, but the material before us exhibits in series differences sufficient to justify the recognition of three subspecies.

O. r. sericeus Temm., of North Borneo and Sarawak, averages less buffy on the underparts and rather clearer grey on the mantle than does *O. r. ruficeps* of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. The underparts of the four specimens from Sirihassen Island are more highly coloured than in any other examples of this species we have seen.

Our thanks are due to Lord Rothschild for allowing us to describe this material, which is in the Museum at Tring.